

**Amendments to the Specification:**

Please replace the paragraph on page 4, lines 2 to 20, with the following rewritten paragraph:

However, the chamber plate 410 is extremely thin, that is, with a thickness of only about 0.8mm to 1.0mm. The section of the chamber plate 410 that is formed with the pressure chambers 404 has a total thickness of only about 0.4mm to 0.6mm. Accordingly, if the opening 421 of the housing 412 is too large, then deformation of any one of the piezoelectric elements 402 will deform the entire chamber plate 410 and not just the corresponding pressure chamber 404. The displacement generated by the piezoelectric elements 402 is not effectively used to eject ink droplets. Also, crosstalk can be generated between neighboring nozzles that reduces consistency in speed of ejected ink droplets or otherwise degrades ejection characteristic. Crosstalk can become particularly serious when a great number of piezoelectric elements 402 are driven simultaneously. When neighboring pressure chambers 404 are affected by the ~~deform~~ deformed simultaneously with a pressure chamber 404 that is driven to eject ink, the ink meniscus in nozzles corresponding to the neighboring pressure chambers 404 can vibrate.

Please replace the paragraph starting on page 4, lines 21 to 25, and continuing on page 5, lines 1 to 3, with the following rewritten paragraph:

Further, the center of the chamber plate 410 can be deformed by pressure applied by the piezoelectric elements 402 while the piezoelectric elements 402 are brought into attachment with the chamber plate 410 so as to fix the piezoelectric elements 402 to the chamber plate 410. This deformation can change the ejection characteristics at the nozzles near the center of the head so to differ from those

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near the ends of the head.